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The consular agent at Caracas, in a letter to this office dated July 18, has the following to say in regard to the sanitary conditions at Caracas:

"During the past two weeks there has been a marked increase in the number of cases of bubonic plague in this city. Although no official statistics are obtainable, I conclude that there have been at least 15 to 18 new cases since July 4, the majority of which have resulted fatally. One of the most serious aspects of the epidemic is that it is not confined to any one locality, the cases occurring in many different parts of the city."

Report from Maracaibo—Sanitary work—Fumigation of incoming vessels.

Consul Plumacher reports, July 20:

The several boards of health of the district of the city of Maracaibo are working well together to keep the city clean. It has been agreed to build a large crematory for all the offal from the streets and the houses in the city. All the public places, especially the market places, have been well cleaned and are now kept in good sanitary condition. Incoming vessels are closely inspected and fumigated as well as all incoming mail. The port of La Guaira is open again and American steamers leave from here for La Guaira and Puerto Cabello. The city council at its last meeting decided to build a pesthouse on the small island near Maracaibo.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND
CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AFRICA—*Kimberley*.—Month ended July 11, 1908. Estimated population, 54,141. Total number of deaths, 78.

Lourenço Marquez.—Month of June, 1908. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including beriberi 1, enteric fever 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein.—Month of June, 1908. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 15, including enteric fever 1 and 1 from tuberculosis.

Zanzibar.—Month of June, 1908. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 132, including smallpox 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

AZORES—*St. Michaels and St. Marie*.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 127,566. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

BORNEO—*Sandakan*.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 10,495. Total number of deaths, 36, including 13 from smallpox.

BRAZIL—*Ceará*.—Month of June, 1908. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 98, including enteric fever 4, whooping cough 3, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Pernambuco.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 210,000. Total number of deaths, 636, including smallpox 55, enteric fever 2, malarial fever 27, leprosy 2, whooping cough 1, and 124 from tuberculosis.

Sao Paulo, Santos, and Campinas.—Week ended July 5, 1908. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 188, including smallpox 2, and 10 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario, Niagara Falls.*—Month of July, 1908. Estimated population, 9,500. Total number of deaths, 16.

FRANCE—*Calais.*—Month of July 1908. Estimated population 70,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 25, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,234,952.

London.—One thousand and thirty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles 29, scarlet fever 10, diphtheria 7, whooping cough 14, enteric fever 4, tuberculosis 134, and 42 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 11.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,488 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, and 3 from whooping cough.

Portsmouth.—Four weeks ended June 13, 1908. Estimated population, 208,291. Total number of deaths, 184, including diphtheria 4, measles 1, and whooping cough 5.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 25, 1908, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 15.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,131,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 4.2; and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 22.9 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 25, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,839,038. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 17.9, and the lowest in Edinburgh, viz, 10.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 505, including measles 6, scarlet fever 3, enteric fever 1, and 25 from whooping cough.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended July 18, 1908. Estimated population, 206,690. Total number of deaths, 239, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, and 12 from tuberculosis.

MEXICO—*Tampico.*—Month of July, 1908. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 112, including 20 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended July 18, 1908. Reports from 18 cities, having an aggregate population of 876,946, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 221, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 2, whooping cough 1, and 51 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Three months ended June 30, 1908. Estimated population, 11,002. Total number of deaths, 69, including enteric fever 1, diphtheria 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.